# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV-NO. 8.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

# FIRST EDITION

GIBBERING GHOSTS IN GERMANY

Disaster on Lake Michigan.

Wendell Phillips and Mr. Motley.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

#### VAMPIRES.

Gibbering Ghosts in Germany-A Flesh-creep-ing Narrative of Vampirism-Truth Stranger than Fiction.

A correspondent of the New York World, writing from Hodmir, Hungary, June 1, tells an almost incredible story, a portion of which we here reproduce. Coming from any less responsible source, the tale would be unworthy of notice, but appearing in a respectable journal, we give it, leaving readers to form their own conclusions. The World writer says:-

The story I have to tell is so terrible in its character that I can scarcely hope it will find credence among my own people. I venture, however, to send it to you for publication, and am willing to let the matter be referred to the

local authorities for verification:—
In the little Hungarian village where, for the past two months, I have been living, there has lately reappeared the old horrible superstition of vampirism. Already it has spread to several of the neighboring towns, so that within a circle whose radius is fifteen miles, and whose centre is Hodmir, hardly anything is thought or spoken

Recently at about 2 o'clock in the morning I awoke in a cold sweat, screaming, and strug-gling with some horrible thing, cold as death, that lay upon my breast, pinioning my arms to my sides and trying to fasten its clammy mouth upon my throat. I yelled and fought, and presently I heard men running through the hall towards my room. Whatever it was that had thus fastened itself upon me rose suddenly with a sort of grunt, and I distinctly saw it disappear through the window. In a minute I was on my feet, had grasped my pistols and run to the window, but although the moon was shining brightly, I

could see no traces of a burglar or the means by which my chamber had been invaded. The landlord entered my froom, looked solemnly at me, and when I had told my story shook his head gravely, and told me I had better make up my mind to die in a few days—two weeks at the farthest—for I had been sucked by a vampire. I told him I had not, but he only sighed, and asked me to let him see my neck. I did so, and his face brightened, for there, was no trace of his face brightened, for there was no trace of

Puncture there.
Shortly afterwards I was told that the devil was abroad and getting into corpses that should be lying quietly in their graves, and that all the village was frightened half out of its wits because only the night before not less than three of the villagers had been attacked by the devil, and had their blood sucked from their

Of course I went to the churchyard, and there I found men in long, uncouth coats and terrible beards, and looking as if each of them when dead would naturally become a vampire, talking and gesticulating as if their whole lives were concentrated in that moment. A grave was to be opened—the grave of Peter Dickowitz, who had died three weeks before, and who, as the people said, had been harassing the village ever since.

The story in regard to this man was about as follows:-He had been a shepherd during the latter part of his life, but many people remem-bered that he had often told them that when he was a young man he had lived in the service of a Turk near Belgrade. This Turk had died, and after death had become a vampire. Returning to the earth, he had sucked the blood from the throat of Dickowitz, who, as he claimed, had cured himself of the virus by eating earth from the grave of his old master, digging his body from the tomb and rubbing himself from head to foot in his blood. But, as it appeared, this cure had been imperfect.

The earth had already been removed from the two graves when I arrived at the churchyard, and men were engaged in pulling up the coffins. The priest of the village—of course, one of the priests of the Greek Church, than whom no more superstitious and ignorant set of men can be found on the face of the earth-stood near, mumbling prayers, and evidently scared much more than half out of his wits. The men now stood around with determination and horror in their eyes. In the background women and children were praying and wringing their hands, evidently dreading that at any moment a vampire might spring upon them. It was not long before the two coffins were placed side by side on the grass. Night had come on, and by the flickering light of lanterns the faces of all appeared weird and wild in their excitement and dread.

The coffins were opened, and as I, pressed forward by the crowd, looked into them, I sawdare I tell it?—in the sickly light of the flam-beaux that the men within them were not dead; but, horrible beyond expression, deadly in their ghastliness, yet alive, they lay there. Their bodies were swimming in blood, and a horrible leer was on their mouths, and anguished fate within their staring eyes. Loathsome beyond thought, deadly beyond nightmare dream, they were the living dead.

The Hadnagi, with compressed lips, ordered his men to drag them forth. They were seized by the hair, pulled reeking from their coffins and laid upon the grass. The moonlight touched their faces, and I saw their bloated cheeks and leering mouths. Then the Hadnagi had them removed from the consecrated ground and laid upon the road. Of all that crowd there were but ten or twelve persons who followed, and I, with the fascination of the horrible upon me, accompanied them.

Four men, two to each body, placed them-selves over the corpses, and, at the given signal, plunged a pointed stake through each of the vampire's heart. As I live, there came from each such a walling sob and cry as never did I dream even in nightmare. Then, with the sharp spades with which their graves had been dug open, the head of each was sawed and hacked from his body. The trunks were then taken in

front of the church and burned. Heartsick and weary, filled with many thoughts of what the possibilities of horror were in this pleasant world, I turned homewards.

### LAKE DISASTER.

Three Men Lost from a Vessel. The schooner George F. Foster, of Chicago, Henry Smith, master, and bound from Chicago to Lincoln, Michigan, lost three men by drowning, and the yawl-boat, yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M., when about six miles north of the

Kalamazoo. Charles Grimes, an American, and one of the crew, had been sent to haul aft the main sheet, when the boom swinging around knocked him into the water. The captain immediately ordered the yawl boat to be lowered, which was manned by the mate, John Lynch, and Charles Peterson, a sailor; but a big sea being on at the time, and a strong wind blowing, made the yawl boat drift away very fast from the schooner, which had been hove to. Nothing was seen of the man overboard and although was seen of the man overboard, and although the captain kept a look out for his yawl-boat from the deck, and had also sent one of his

remaining men to the masthead for the same purpose, nothing could be seen of the yawl after purpose, nothing could be seen of the yawl after about fifteen minutes. The captain supposes that the yawl was swamped and that the two other men also lost their lives. He stood by as long as he dared for the safety of the schooner, which in the meantime had also commenced to drift toward the beach. In consequence of this he had to set sail again for Chicago, in order to get a new crew, and the schooner arrived here this morning a 9 o'clock. There might be a bare possibility that the yawl-boat drifted ashore, but the cap-tain thinks she must have been swamped. Charles Grimes has parents residing in Iowa, John Lynch was born in New York, and Charles Peterson was a Norwegian. All three were un-married, and resided in Chicago.—Chicago Post,

#### CASTELLAR ON LINCOLN.

Magnificent Tribute to the Martyred President by the Great Spanish Orator. From a complete report of Castellar's great speech on emancipation, we give the following passage, as an addition to the remarks by this equent republican which we reported

I wish to present you another example of a de cided purpose to accomplish gradual abolition, which was forced to conclude by immediate abolition. I refer to the example of America. \* \* \* \* The Puritans are the patriarchs of liberty; they opened a new world on the earth; they opened a new world on the earth; they opened a new society. Yet when England tried to subdue them and they conquered, the republic triumphed and slavery remained. Washington could only emancipate his slaves. Franklin said that the Virginians could not invoke the name of God, retaining slavery. Jay said that all the prayers America sent up to Heaven for the preservation of liberty, while slavery continued, were mere blasphemies. Mason mourned over the payment his descendants must make for this great crime of their fathers. Jefferson traced the line where the black wave of slavery should be stayed.

should be stayed.

Nevertheless, slavery increased continually. beg that you will pause a moment to consider the man who cleansed this terrible stain which obscured the stars of the American banner. I beg that you will pause a moment, for his immortal name has here been invoked for the perpetuation of slavery. Ah! the past century has not, the century to come will not have, a figure so grand, because as evil dis-

will not have, a figure so grand, because as evil disappears so disappears heroism also.

I have often contemplated and described his life. Born in a cabin of Kentucky, of parents who could hardly read; born a new Moses in the solitude of the desert, where are forged all great and obstinate thoughts, monotonous like the desert, and, like the desert, sublime; growing up among those primeval forests which, with their fragrance, send a cloud of incense, and, with their murmurs, a cloud of prayers to heaven; a boatman at eight years in the impetuous current of the Ohio, and at seventeen in the vast and tranquil waters of the Mississippi; later, a woodman, with axe and arm felling the immemorial trees to open a way to unexplored regions for his tribe of wandering workers; reading no other book than the workers; reading no other book than the Bible, the book of great sorrows and great hopes, dictated often by prophets to the sound of fetters they dragged through Nineveh and Babylon; a child of nature; in a word, by one of those miracles child of nature; in a word, by one of those miracles only comprehensible among free peoples, he fought for the country, and was raised by his fellow-citizens to the Congress at Washington, and by the nation to the Presidency of the Republic; and when the evil grew more virulent, when those States were dissolved, when the slaveholders uttered their war cry and the slaves their groans of despair, the woodcutter, the boatman, the son of the great West, the descendant of Quakers, humblest of the humble before his conscience, greatest of the great before history, ascends the Capitol, the greatest moral height of our time, and strong rnd serene with his conscience and his thought; before him a veteran army, hostile Europe behind him, England favoring the South, France behind him, Engiand favoring the South, France encouraging reaction in Mexico, in his hands the riven country; he arms two millions of men, gathers a half million horses, sends his artillery 1200 miles in a week from the banks of the Potomac to the shores of Tennessee; fights more than 600 battles; renews before Richmond the deeds of Alexander, of Cæsar; and, after having emancipated 3,000,000 slaves, that nothing might be wanting, he dies in the very moment of victory—like Christ, like Socra-tes, like all redeemers—at the foot of his work. His work! Sublime achievement! over which humanity shall eternally shed its tears and God his benedic-

shall eternally shed its tears and God his benedictions! (Great applause.)
But Lincoln, you will tell me, attempted gradual emancipation. This is true; I never evade the truth. But the privileged classes shut their eyes and opposed it, as they shut their eyes here and oppose every profound and radical reform. And immediate abolition came. When a man of the wisdom and political prudence of Abraham Lincoln appealed to supreme measures it was because he appealed to supreme measures, it was because he was convinced that all hope of compromise was gone, that gradual steps are impracticable in re-forms demanded by justice and humanity. Since then the United States, having turned their slaves into men, have devoted themselves to converting these men into citizens.

And to-day, gentlemen, those beings who were formerly not even meni are freeer than the first of the sons of Europe. Those men who could not learn to read, because the Southern gentlemen murdered any one who would dare to give them a book, have to-day innumerable schools. Those men who were like beasts of burden, wretched as the reptiles that crawled among the cotton and the cane, are free men, are American citizens; they sit in the Congress and the Senate of Washington United States have refused to recognize as members of the federation those States which have not in their turn recognized the liberty and the equality of

talk to me of exceptional laws. Many have you given to sustain the influence of priests and the tyranny of kings. I admit your exceptions if you will present me 4,000,000 beasts converted into 4,000,000 men.

### CABINET RUMORS.

Wendell Phillips Mentioned as Mr. Motley's The New York Tribune's Washington corres-

pondent says:-During a recent friendly interview between a prominent Senator and the President, the conversation turned in a general way upon the contemplated changes in the foreign missions and in the Cabinet, and the merits of several gentlemen were freely discussed. Wendell Phillips' name was mentioned in connection with the mission to England, the mission to Berlin, and the Secretaryship of State.

The names of George P. Marsh, Senator Conkling, Caleb Cushing, and General Butler were also spoken of in a friendly spirit. It was suggested, in view of the opposition of Senators Sumner and Wilson, and other members of the New England delegation in Congress, to the removal of Mr. Motley, that no objection could be urged against Mr. Phillips from that quarter; that he was a representative American, not likely to be influenced by English peculiarities; that he is well known in England and appreciated for his acknowledged ability everywhere, and would at once take a leading rank among the diplomatists of the world. The merits of other gentlemen were also discussed with liberality and favor. The President, however, gave no indication of future appointments. Another Cabinet rumor relating to the possible retirement of either Secretary Robeson or Secretary Cox, or both, is also quietly circulated.

It is stated that the President has under consideration, in the event of the rejection by the Senate of the nomination of Mr. Oliver to the District Supreme Court (a life position) that

District Supreme Court (a life position), the propriety of appointing Mr. John M. Langston, a colored lawyer of note, who is at present the Law Professor at the Howard University.

A cow was frightened to death by the explosion of a bunch of fire-crackers in Troy on

the 4th. She was a cow-ard.

—One of the biggest reptile stories yet is that of an alligator near Midway, S. C., which a planter has used in harness to do his ploughing. The animal weighs 350 pounds, and is said to be perfectly docile, and thoroughly "broken in" to his work. This allegation is somewhat stounding, to say the least.

—A California paper says that a box of Royal Am cherries has been shipped to New York overland, the majority of which measure three ant a half inches in circumference. We have not heard of the arrival of the Royal Anns, but do not venture to doubt the immensity of any-thing grown in California.

# SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Commercial Panic in England.

Injury to French Credit.

Important Naval Movements.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Obltuary-J. A. Kinglake. London, July 11.—Sergeant J. A. Kinglake died yesterday.

John Alexander Kinglake, whose death is announced above, was a cousin of Alexander William Kinglake, the historian of the Crimean war, and was born at Taunton in 1805. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, was called to the bar in 1830, and made a sergeantat-law in 1844, at the same time being appointe recorder of Exeter. In 1856 he was appointed recorder of Bristol. He has served in the House of Commons, acting while a member of Parliament, with the extreme Liberal party, and advocating the vote by ballot and other popular measures. He contributed frequently to the leading reviews, but the authorship of "Eothen," an attractive book of Eastern travels, is erroneously attributed to him by Allibone, his cousin, the historian, being entitled to it.

The London Markets-A Panic in Liverpool. London, July 11.—The markets of London and Liverpool are affected decidedly to-day for the first time since the opening of the Hohen. zollern question. A complete panic exists both here and in Liverpool. A large share of the present uneasiness is to be ascribed to the approaching settlement and expectation of bankers contracting their accomodations,

Breadstuffs firmer, and there is an advance in prices of American wheat. Despatches from various European capitals this morning announce that the excitement is generally increasing, particularly in moneyed circles, and all sorts of securities have declined heavily.

Opinions of the Press. The London Telegraph, in an article this morning on the general uneasiness, says:-"The war panic might die out only that men known to be in the Emperor's confidence are selling

The Times has a strong article on the Spanish question this morning, wherein it says:-"It is still possible to look calmly at the future. Ministers must seek to impress France with the extravagance of its pretensions and susceptibilities in the absence of real danger. Eventual war is only too probable, vet such jealousies have passed without collisions, as in 1840 and 1848. The balance of power is undeserving a thought; the real issue is for the possession of the left bank of the Rhine, and the contest would last until one or the other became exhausted. Civilization has everything to lose in such a struggle. France is clearly in the wrong. Prussia denies the responsibility which France ascribes to her and France refuses to accept the disclaimer. How can France object to any arrangement that Spain considers within her own competence? Neutral powers must act instantly, unitedly and firmly, to prevent, if possible, a collision. The Damage to French Credit,

The same paper in its money article deplores the damage inflicted on French credit by the long continued excitement.

Important Naval Movements. PLYMOUTH, July 11 .- Several Prussian ironclads which were riding at anchor in this harbor received orders yesterday to proceed to the Baltic. To-day those orders were revoked and the vessels will visit Cherbourg, France,

This Morning's Quetations.

LONDON, July 11—11-30 A. M.—There is a panic both here and at Liverpool. Consols, 92% for both money and account. American securities heavy. United States 5-20s of 1862, 87%; of 1865, old, 87%; and of 1867, 87; 10-40s, 85%. Stocks heavy. Eric, 18%; Illinois Central, 111; Atlantic and Great

Western, 27%.

LIVERPOOL, July 11—11:30 A. M.—Cotton flat; middling uplands, 9%@9%d.; middling Orieans, 9% @9%d. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales. Red @9%d. The sales are estimated. @934d. The sales are estimated at the common rosin firmer. Turpentine dull.

This Afternoon's Questions.

LONDON, July 11—130 P. M.—Consols for meney, 91%; for account, 91%. American securities flat and nominal. United States 5-20s, 1862, 85%; 1865, old, 86%; 1867, 86%; 10-40s, 84%. Stocks flat and nominal; Eric Railway, 17%; Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, July 11—130 P. M.—Cotton quiet. Sales to-day now estimated at 10,000 bales. Lard opened at 71s, 6d. Pork firmer but not higher. Beef, 112s. Tallow, 44s. 3d.

Antwerp, July 11.—Petroleum opened quiet.

### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Harvard vs. Yale. Boston, July 11 .- Walter Brown has been engaged to train the Yale freshmen's crew for a race with the Harvard at Worcester on the 22d. He will also look out for the university

#### FROM WASHINGTON. The Funding Bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, July 11 .- The committee of conference on the Funding bill had another meeting this morning, but made no progress towards arriving at an agreement on any one

The Stock and Money Market. The Stock and Money Market.

New York, July11.—Stocks heavy. Money, 3@5 per cent. Gold, 114. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 1104; do. 1864, do., 1104; do. 1865, do., 1105; do. 1865, new, 100%; do. 1867, 100%; do. 1865, 100%; 100-40s, 108. Virginia sixes, new, 67; Missouri sixes, 91%; Canton Company, 67% Cumberland preferred, 40; New York Central and Hudson River, 98; Eric, 22%; Reading, 108%; Adaus Express, 68; Michigan Central, 119%; Michigan Southern, 99%; Illinois Central, 119%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109%; Chicago and Rock Island, 1164; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95%; Western Union Telegraph, 34%.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Fredece Market.

Baltimore, July 11.—Cotton unsettled and nominally 18%c. Flour firmer. Wheat—new in improved demand; sales of red at \$1.35@1.65; old Pennsylvania, \$1.40@145; Western, \$1.20% 1.30; Corn dull and nominal; white, \$1.20; yellow, \$1.05@1.10. Oats quiet at 60@63c. Mess pork quiet at \$31.00. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 17%c; clear do., 17%c; shoulders, 14%c. Hams, 23%@24c. Lard quiet at 16%@17c. Whisky firm at \$1.00.

#### CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

Washington, July 11.—The credentials of Senators Anthony and Cragin, re-elected for six years, commencing March 4 next, were presented.

Mr. Casserly presented a petition from citizens of California praying the interposition of Congress in behalf of American citizens imprisoned by the British Government for political offenses. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Rice, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to establish the Eastern Judicial District of

a bill to establish the Eastern Judicial District of Kentucky.

Bills were passed as follows:—
On metion of Mr. Buckingham, directing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the President certain ordnance to be used in the erection of an equestrian statue of General Rawlins, late Secretary of War.
On motion of Mr. Edmunds, for the removal of causes in certain cases from State courts to United States courts, and for other purposes.
On motion of Mr. Trumbull, to confirm the title of purchasers of lands sold for taxes in the late insurrectionary States.

surrectionary States.

The latter bill was objected to by Mr. Casserly and

Bayard, because it proposed to enforce the payment of all costs and penalties incurred in invalid sales of land for taxes as a condition precedent for the lawful owner to recover.

Mr. Bayard argued that the owner did not lose his property by "due process of law," but in disregard of due process, and yet he was to be saddled with all these costs unlawfully incurred; that in the Southern States the proceedings to sell lands under the direct tax law had been notoriously irregular

and fraudulent. The owners never having had notice of these proceedings, had no means of avoid-ing costs and penalties incurred for non-payment of taxes.
Several amendments by Mr. Bayard were rejected, and the bill passed.

The land grant bill in aid of a railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to Columbus, Dakota Territory, was discussed, amended, and passed.

Mr. Wilson called up the joint resolution for a breakwater at Cape Cod bar. Objection being made

it went over.

At 12-50 the unfinished business, being the bill for a pension to Mrs. Lincoln, was laid aside—Yeas 32, nays 22, to take up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which was then proceeded with.

House. Bills were introduced and referred as follows:— By Mr. Starkweather, to annul the act limiting the liability of ship-owners.

By Mr. Myers, granting an outfit of clothing to men enlisted for three years in the navy.

By Mr. Sanford, to alter the act to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and Cuba, and other West India Islands, and the

Bahamas.

By Mr. Stone, to amend the act of 1810 incorporating turnpike road companies in the District of By Mr. Barry, granting lands for railroad purposes

in Mississippi.

By Mr. Mungen, in relation to the protection of the laboring and producing classes against Chinese

the laboring and producing classes against Chinese immigration.

It provides for a joint committee to inquire into the danger threatening the country from Chinese immigration, and to report the proper means for guarding against or avoiding it, whether by specific legislation, by a change of the Constitution, by limitation of the time of sojourn, or of the number of Chinese arriving in the United States, by permitting each State to prohibit the residence of Chinese within its limits, or to place such restrictions thereupon as it may think proper, or a total exclusion of the Chinese from the States and Territories of the Union, except as travellers and merchants.

By Mr. Stevenson, to preserve the public faith and By Mr. Stevenson, to preserve the public faith and

protect rights under the laws and treaties of the United States.

By Mr. Bingham, to incorporate the Loomis Aerial relegraph Company. Also reorganizing the Court of Claims.

By Mr. Maynard, for the relief of purchasers of land sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary

By Mr. McCormick, to refund the interest on money paid by the State of Missouri for war pur-Suwanee and Inland Railroad Company of Florida, By Mr. Platt, ordering a survey of Norfolk harbor,

Virginia.

By Mr. Fitch, granting lands for a railroad from the Central Pacific Railroad, in Nevada, to Hamilton, By Mr. Clarke (Kansas), to enable soldiers and others to perfect titles to land under the Homestead

Various blils were introduced and referred for the removal of political disabilities and donating con-demned cannon for soldiers' monument. Mr. Keisey introduced a joint resolution relative to harbor of refuge and breakwater at the en-trance of Cape Cod ship canal, and moved the pre-

vious question on its passage.

The previous question was not seconded, and the joint resolution went over under the rule.

Mr. Knott offered a preamble and resolution reciting alleged frauds in the distribution of stock for the Washington City Market-house, and directing the Washington City Market-house, and directing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the

same. Adopted.
Mr. Ferris offered a resolution declaring that the fourteenth and lifteenth articles of amenament to the Constitution having been duly ratified by the legislatures of three-fourth of the several States, are valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Con-stitution, and as such are binding and obligatory on the Executive, the Congress, the judiciary, the several States and Territories, and all the citizens of the

United States. [Adopted—yeas, 138; nays, 32, a party vote.

Mr. Cox offered a resolution declaring that the resolution just adopted, undertaking to limit the decisions and actions of the judiciary in relation to the validity of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, is foreign to the duty of legislators, and mischievous in its tendency and

The previous question was not seconded, and the resolution went over under the rule, Mr. Cox remarking that the resolution embodied the sentiments of the Democratic side of the House. Mr. Davis (N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the naturaliza-

tion bill. Agreed to—yeas, 133; nays, 53. The bill now goes to the President for his signature. Mr. Butler (Mass.), rising to a personal explana-tion, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a para-graph from the New York World charging him with having ejected several hundred negroes from his estates near Hampstead, Virginia. He stated that the facts were that these negro families had been turned off of the estate of a Rebel, where they had been placed in 1864; and that the Representative from that district (Mr. Platt), having spoken to him on the subject, he told him that as he then happened to have, by the foreclosure of a mortgage, a piece of land near Hampton, it was at the service of the negroes if they chose to move on to it. The negroes did move on to his property, and were there now. So that this newspaper paragraph came as near being true as newspaper paragraphs about him usually

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, July 11, 1870.

The demand for money continues strong and active, but the supply is ample and rates con-tinue easy and unchanged. The entire interest in financial circles seems to be concentrated in gold and Government bonds, the former having made a high leap upward, owing to continued warlike rumors from Europe, and the price of Government bonds having fallen about 1/2 per cent. on closing prices of Saturday. We no reliance upon the news itself, but it is a fine opportunity for the foreign bankers of New York to operate with profit, and they are doing

Gold opened at 115% on the street, but the first regular sales in the New York Gold Room were made at 115%, from which point it declined before noon down to 114. The foreign bankers were the chief sellers of governments exchanging for gold, but the operation ceased when 115 was touched, which accounts for the rapid decline and shows the speculative character of the entire movement.

Governments of course are active, though comparatively firm considering the circumstances. The stock market was unsettled and only a light business was transacted. City 6s were with sales of the old at 100% and of the new at 101@101%.

Pennsylvania Railroad was dull at 57%, with sales; Reading Railroad sold on a limited scale at 51%@51 69; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 47%; Catawissa preferred at 38, and Philadelphia and Frie at 90 fc.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1681, 114@115½; 5-20s of 1662, 116½@112; do., 1864, 110½@111½; do., Nov. 1865, 110½@111½; do. do., July, 110@110½; do. do., 1867,

110@110%; do. 1868, 110@110%; 10-408, 107%@ 108%; Pacines, 113%@114%. Gold, 114%; MESERS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER. No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1851, 114%@114%; do., 1862, 110%@111%; do. 1864, 110%@111; do. 1865, 110%@111; do. 1865, new, 100%@110; do. 1867, do. 110@110%; do. 1868, do., 100%@110;; 10-408, 108@108; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114@114%; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 114@114%; Bliver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 18t Mort. Bonds, \$845@855; Central Pacific R. R., \$900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, \$780@790.

PHIL	ADELPHIA STOC	K EXCHANGE SALES.
Reporte	ed by De Haven & H	iro . No. 40 S. Third street.
		BOARD.
\$500 City 68, Old la 10034		\$3000 Pa 1 m 4s 102
\$200	do10036	10 sh Com'l Bk Move
<b>\$3800</b>	do10636	35 sh Penna R 57%
\$100 C	lity 6s. New. 101%	50 do 5742
22900	do101 %	10 sh Com'l Bk
20000	00	900 0018,51 69
\$200	doc.101%	100 doc.51.69
8000	do c.101%	100 sh Cata Pf. 860, 38
\$1000	do10136	100 do 88
\$21000	do,ls.b3.101%	100 38
\$500	do10136	100 sh Ph & E R. s60 29 %
\$500	do108%	2000 Bh O C& A R.860
\$5000 O C & A R R bs S1%		lots 47%
\$2000 Sc N 68 '82 73		
1965	eh gold L 88%	
NARE	& LADNER, Brol	ers, report this morning
Gald an	otations os follows	The same state of the same of

# Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, July 11.—The war news has caused a little firmer feeling in the breadstuffs market, but the only quotable change is in Corn, which advanced 1620, per bushel. The demand for Flour is light both for shipments and home consumption; sales of barrels, mostly extra family, at \$6.25@6.75 per barrel for Pennsylvania; \$6.37%@6.75 for Indiana and Ohio do. do., and \$5.75@6.75 for low grade and choice Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota do., including some extras at \$5.25@5.37%, and high grade winter Wheat at \$7.25@5.57.%, and high grade winter Wheat at \$7.25.50. Rye Flour is selling in lots at \$5.25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is very little activity in Wheat, and no chadge fram Saturday's quotations; sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1.43@1.45; new Delaware do. at \$1.40, and Western do. at \$1.26@1.40. Rye is steady at \$1 for Ohio and \$1.10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is higher, and 5500 bushels sold at \$1.05@1.10 for Pennsylvania yellow; \$1.08 for Western yellow, and \$1.61.05 for low and high Western mixed. Oats are steady, with sales of Pennsylvania at 63@64c. and Western at 60c. A lot of new Western Barley, of superfine quality, was exhibited on Change by Messrs. Work & Drouin, and attracted much attention.

Whisky is dull; we quoted Western Fron-bound packages at 97c. 1000 barrels, mostly extra family, at \$6-25@6-75 per

#### Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Monday, July 11.—There is a good demand for Beef Cattle, and the receipts being comparatively light, holders succeeded in realizing full figures, Sales of choice at 9%@10c., and common at 5@7c. per lb., gross. Reseipts, 1400 head. The following are the particulars of the sales to-day :-

### Head.

44 Owen Smith, Penna., 7½@10.

120 John Smyth & Bro., Ohio, 7½@9½.

52 Dernis Smith, Western Pa., 7@9½.

50 A. Christy, Ohio, 8½@9½.

67 P. McFillen, Western Pa., 8½@9½.

55 P. Hathaway, Ohio, 8½.

51 J. S. Kirk, Ohio, 8@9½. 51 J. S. Kirk, Ohio, Sasy<sub>2</sub>.
34 B. F. McFillen, Ohio, Sy@9\(\frac{1}{2}\).
100 J. McFillen, Ohio, S@9\(\frac{1}{2}\).
30 E. S. McFillen, Western Pa., S\(\frac{1}{2}\)@9\(\frac{1}{2}\).
109 Uliman & Bachman, Iowa, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)9\(\frac{1}{2}\).
250 J. J. Martin & Co., Western, S\(\frac{1}{2}\)10. 105 Mooney & Miller, Ohio, 8@10. 80 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Ohio, 7@9. 85 H. Chain, Ohio, 71,691. 40 Joseph Chain, Ohio, 71,691. 70 J. & L. Frank, Western Pa., 7681.

55 Gus. Schamberg, Western Pa., 8@9\4. 65 Hope & Co., Ohio, 8@9\4. 40 H. Frank, Ohio, S@9. 24 B. Baldwin, Chester county, 6@9. 48 A. Kimble, Chester co., 8%@9%. 21 L. Horne, Western Pa., 6@6%. 55 John McArdle, Ohio, 6@9%.

57 H. Blum, Ohio, 7%@9. 28 D. W. Gremmill, Del., 5@6%. Cows have advanced and are in better request Sales of 150 head at \$48@65, the latter for cow and calf.

Sheep are firm and meet an active demand. Sales of 8600 head at the Park Drove Yard at 5@3½c. per pound for good, and 7½ to 9c, for good lambs, and 2@3c, for stock sheep. At the Avenue Yard some 3000 head changed hands within the same range of

Hogs are higher and in better request. Sales of 2166 head at the Union Hog Drove Yard at \$12.50@ \$13 per 100 lbs. net, for corn fed.

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Cable.)
QUEENSTOWN, July 11.—Steamship Minnesota, fm
New York for Liverpool, arrived to-day.
(By Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, July 11.—Arrived, steamship City of

Brussels, from Liverpool. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 11 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M.......74 | 11 A. M........84 | 2 P. M.......89

CLEARED THIS MORNING St'r Novelty, Shaw, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, do. St'r Comstock, Drake, New York, do. Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P.Clyde & Co. Schr H. A. Rogers, Trawtes, Boston, J. C. Scott & Schr A. M. Chadwick, Coan, Boston, B. Crawley Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer Milville, Renear, from New York, with mdse, to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to John F. Ohl, Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Norfolk, with mase, to W. P. Ciyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York,
with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Caroline Holmes, Jackson, 5 days from Norfolk, Va., with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Native, Shaw, from Dividing Creek, with
lumber to Dutton & Co.
Schr St. Mary, Stillman, from Lynn.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, from Boston.
Schr W. A. McGohan, Call, from Providence.
Schr Jennie N. Huddell, Cramer, from Kennebec,
with fee to Knickerbocker Ice Co. with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Schr John S. Detwiler, Grace, 6 days from Halowell, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Schr Joseph S. Cleaveland, Hutchins, from Balti-more, with mose, to captain. Schr Manaway, Hampton, from Millville, with iron pipes to R. D. Wood & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tew of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SPOKEN. Ship John Harvey, Lathrop, at this port yesterday from Liverpool, reports having spoken on the 24th ult., in lat. 42 45 N., long. 57 37 W., ship Princeton, Chase, 7 days out from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool.

MEMORANDA Steamers General Barnes, Mallory, and Herman Livingston, Morton, from Savannah; Ashland, Crow-ell, from Charleston; Niagara, Blackwood, from Richmond and Norfolk; and E. C. Knight, Dealy, from Georgetown, D. C., arrived at New York yes-

terday.

Schrs Paugusset, Waples, and Mary C. Elliot,
Buell, hence for Providence; Quickstep, Smith, do.
for Lynn; Henrietta, Linton, do. for Norwich; and
Rescue, Kelly, do., for Boston, passed Hell Gate yesterday.
Schrs Anna Myrick, Richards, from Provincetown for Philadelphia: James Ponder, Hudson, from Richmond, Me., for do.; A. Young, Young, and Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, hence for Boston; and Abbie, do. for Marblehead, arrived at Holmes' Hole 8th inst. Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, hence, arrived at New Bed-

Schr E. Nickerson, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Portland 5th inst.

PREVOST-PARADOL.

The New French Minister.

A Sketch of his Life.

His Expected Arrival.

His Warfare on the Empire.

His Mission to the United States.

Opposition to the Appointment.

His Feelings Towards this Country.

Not long before his death the Earl of Clarendon said to a Parliamentary committee that he "would never hesitate to go out of the service to appoint any man whom he thought particularly qualified to fill any post for which he thought him fit." The appointment of M. Prevost-Paradol by the French Government to the position of Minister to the United States is an evidence that the Emperor and his Prime Minister are of the same way of thinking as the late English Foreign Secretary. M. Prevost-Paradol enters the diplomatic service in a manner quite without precedent in modern Europe, and something after the fashion so long pursued in this country. As long ago as last February, it was reported from Paris that M. Prevost-Paradol was to be tendered the American Mission; and, although the report was received with much favor in this country, it was scarcely credited, because of the infraction involved by it of all the long-established customs of European diplomacy. On the 15th of June, however, the Journal Officiel of Paris announced the transfer of M. J. Berthemy, the late French Minister to this country, from Washington to Brussels, and the appointment of M. Prevost-Paradol as his successor. This appointment, as already stated, is so much out of the usual course of events, and the position of the new Minister is so peculiar, that the event has created an extraordinary sensation in diplomatic circles throughout Europe, not less than in official and other walks in this country. On the 2d instant, M. Prevost-Paradol, accompanied by one of his daughters, aged eighteen, and a son about ten years old, embarked at Havre for the United States on the steamship Lafayette, and his arrival at New York may be expected in a day or two. His advent will be the signal for such an unusual demonstration on the part of the American people, that the events

of his life become of passing interest. Lucien Anatole Prevost-Paradol is the son of a French naval engineer and a talented lady connected with the Comedie Française Theatre, and was born at Paris on the 8th of August. 1829. He is therefore in the very prime of life, being not quite forty-one years of age. His early education was of a very thorough and superior character. It was commenced at the College Bourbon, where at an early age he displayed distinguished abilities, and succeeded in gaining a number of the highest prizes. Afterwards he entered the Ecole Normale, from which he graduated in 1851, securing, when but twenty-two years old, the prize for eloquence from the Academie Française for his "Eloge de Bernardin Saint-Pierre." The degree of Doctor in Letters was conferred upon him in 1855 as a qualification for a professorship, and the same year he was appointed to the chair of French Biterature at the University of Aix, in Pro-

Having a decided inclination, however, for

journalism, he abandoned his professorship in 1856 to become an editorial writer on the Journal des Debats, with which he has remained in connection ever since, except for a few months in 1860, when he occupied an editorial position on the Presse. The Journal des Debats was an exponent of that particular faction of the opposition to the Empire which still adhered to the claims of the Orleanists, and embraced within its ranks some of the ablest men of France. M. Thiers was the recognized leader of the party, and extreme opposition to the Empire its cardinal principle. The paper, at the time, was on the verge of ruin, having barely escaped absolute destruction several times in its precarious career. One writer after another had attempted to keep it affoat by waging as bitter a warfare upon the Napoleonic regime as was possible without subjecting it to fatal attentions from the Government. All had falled, and the paper was struggling for existence, when M. Prevost-Paradol was invited to become its leading editorial writer. He accepted the offer, and, entirely unknown to fame in political circles, at the start, soon excited general attention. His task was both difficult and discouraging, but he displayed so much tact in its execution that it was crowned with success. With consummate skill he assaulted the Government and all its belongings, yet in such an adroit, insinuating way that his attacks were all the more galling, because they were too carefully phrased to present a tangible point for a warning from the Government. He became a contributor also to other journals, especially to the Courrier du Dimanche, a Sunday journal, in which he was given a freer hand, and attracted great attention by the violent and sarcastic vein in which he combated the pretensions of the Government. This sheet, after several warnings, was at last suppressed in 1866, on account of M. Prevost-Paradol's venomous contributions, and his course in the columns of the Journal des Debats at length became so vexatious that it is said the Government resolved upon its suppression without preferring any specific charges, but simply for "reasons of state." This desperate course was not resorted to, however, as the proprletors preferred a modification of its policy

to its annihilation. So for a long time the name of M. Prevost-Paradol ceased to appear at the end of the political articles, his contributions being restricted to literary subjects, but displaying such a high order of ability that there was sufficient demand for the reproduction of the greater portion of them in permanent book form. Indeed, throughout his journalistic career, he found time to write several elaborate works, among which the [Continued on the Second Page.